THE TECHNOLOGY ASSISTED ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN POST COVID ERA: A CASE STUDY OF DWARKA DISTRICT COURT IN DELHI

SHORT SYNOPSIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of

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by

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NAAC ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE INSTITUTION)
Declared as State Private University under section 2f of the UGC act, 1956

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DECLARATION BY THE SCHOLAR

I hereby declare that the short synopsis **"The Technology Assisted Administration of Justice in Post COVID Era: A Case Study of Dwarka District Court in Delhi"** being submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in department Law under Faculty of Law of Manav Rachna University, Faridabad during the academic year 2021-2022.

It is a bona-fide record of original work carried out under the supervision of **Dr.VershaVahini** and has not been submitted in full or part to any other University or institute for degree or diploma. Further, it is certified that short synopsis is within the plagiarism limit (4% similarity index) and copy of the same is attached as per university norms.

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ABSTRACT

The functioning of the judiciary was not possible if there was no technology and adoption of such technology on time by the judiciary during the ongoing Covid 19 pandemic[1]. The Hon'ble Apex Court recently opined that "*the system of Video Conferencing has been extremely successful in providing access to justice."* Over and above, the Parliamentary Committee in its one hundred-third report dated 11th September 2020 strongly recommended for the continuation of the function of virtual courts and its extension to other judicial / qausi judicial bodies. Hence the study is to be done by keeping the following objectives.

(a) Adoption of modern technology to face future challenges like ongoing pandemic.
(b) Modernisation of judicial functioning to improve its efficiency and functioning.
(c) Adoption of technology to reduce the pending litigation
(d) To enable the judiciary to be more eco-friendly in its functioning.
(e) Quality utilisation and management of working hours of the Courts
(f) To save the time of stake holders of judiciary
(g) To save the cost of functioning of the judiciary
(h) To impart modern technical education to the law student to equip them with the modern functioning of the judiciary.
(i) To categorise the pending cases for the effective hearing before the Court.

The virtual hearing saves the time and cost and reduce ancillary eco-friendly impacts like usage of paper, fuel etc, comparing the functioning of the court on physical hearing days. Hence, this study will also determine the scope and advantage of technology used and method of functioning followed during Covid 19. Further, it analyses how these functioning adopted now can be improved so that it shall be a valuable asset for the effective time bound functioning of the judicial system.

Key words: Technology, online hearing, virtual courts, modernisation, physical court

[1] *Order_06-April-2020 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Cvil) No. 5 of 2020.*

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1. Introduction

The functioning of the Court was always physical and the stake holders of the judiciary i.e. judges, advocates, court staffs, clerks and litigants were not at all familiar with the online and virtual functioning of the Court. Majority of them were never heard of online and virtual functioning of the Court prior to Covid 19.

Right to speedy justice is held to be the fundamental right of citizen under Article 21 of the Constitution of India[2]. The fundamental rights of citizen envisaged under Article 20 and 21 of the Constitution cannot be suspended even during the time of emergency[3]. However, it is true to say that the pandemic is a real time threat for enforcement of said fundamental rights of citizen. It is unfortunate to say that such a pathetic situation arouses in pandemic time mainly due to the reluctance of the stake holders to modernise the functioning of the judicial system as they are all comfort and convenient at regular manual physical functions of the court at court rooms.

The technology used and method of functioning followed during Covid 19 and its improvements in future days to come shall be a valuable asset for judicial system to function more eco-friendly and without any delay in coming years.

The Hon'ble Apex Court ordered for the record of the proceedings and to implement its said decision throughout the country[4]. However, its implement is not yet fully completed across the country due to the time taking affair of procurement and installation of costly devices for all the courts in the country. But the online hearing and virtual functioning of the court during the ongoing Covid 19 made it possible with no additional costs.

The online and virtual hearing not only saved the time of stake holders of judicial system but also substantially reduced the cost of functioning of the judicial system as a whole. In addition to the above, the modernisation including digitalisation not only saved the time but also saved cost and ancillary eco-friendly impacts like less

[2] Hussainara_Khatoon_Ors_vs_Home_Secretary_State_Of_Bihar_1979 AIR 1369
[3] The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act , 1978.
[4] Order_14-Aug-2017 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 99 of 2015.

usage of paper, fuel etc. In addition to the above, it gave more working hours to the stake holders of the system and gave them quality time for work comparing the functioning of the court on physical hearing days. Hence the Parliamentary Committee recommended to continue with the functioning of virtual courts in all the courts even during non-pandemic time[5]

2. Literature Review

The functioning of the Court was always physical and the stake holders of the judiciary i.e. judges, advocates, court staffs, clerks and litigants were not at all familiar with the virtual functioning of the Court. Majority of them were never heard of virtual functioning of the Court. It is true that the Court mechanism never thought of such a situation and a real problem arouses regarding functioning of the court mechanism as it was fully based on manual physical functioning in court rooms i.e. appearance for filing the fresh matter, appearance on receipt of summons, appearance for the completion of pleadings, appearance for recording of the evidences, appearance for arguments including miscellaneous arguments on applications, and appearance for receiving the verdict etc.

The usual conventional physical function of the court rooms was not at all possible during such period and the system had no other option except to go for virtual platform to ensure the court proceedings. Zoom meeting, google meet, webex, Vidyo etc are the virtual platforms used by the Courts to conduct its daily court proceedings. The regular physical production of inmates from jail for extending their judicial custody are also done virtually. The Court functions were limited to urgent reliefs and all other matter were ordered to be kept in en bloc. Hence all other matters such as recording of evidence and final arguments were categorised as non-urgent matters and got adjourned indefinitely and the court were entertaining only urgent interim applications like application seeking stay, application seeking injunctions and application seeking bail etc.

[5] Rajya Sabha Parliamentary Panel, "Parliament of india rajya sabha," 16 *Public Grievances, Law and Justice* 1–35 (2020).

The noval corona virus and its global spread as a wildfire put the life of modern men in extreme darkness. Obviously, it not only adversely affected the day-to-day life of each individual but literally shattered the functioning of all civilised system including judiciary established by the modern civilised society.

Online Courts and the Future of Justice by Richard Susskind: The well known and widely read author, systematically explain the need for conventional court to switch over to modern technology and to function via online mode as an easy means to enable everyone to have an access to justice system. It explains how everyone can have an easy access to justice in the era of internet without being facing the trauma and trouble of delayed working of conventional physical courts. Thus Richard Susskind urges "*legal professionals to ask themselves what elements on their work load could be undertaken more quickly, more cheaply, more efficiently or to a higher quality using technology and different working methods*".

Emergency Management in the Courts: Trends After 11 and Hurricane Katrina by Thomas A. Birkland and Carrie A. Schneider: Authors analysed the need for an emergency management in the Court in the backdrop of September 11 attack in 2001 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005 which hit the functioning of the Court system very hardly on those days. During September 11 attack, most court in the affected area closed for three business days; many personnel, public access and communications problems remained for some weeks after the disaster and the attack destroyed New York Courts' Emergency Operation Centre. Then, Hurricane Katrina was the most destructive natural disaster in the history of the United States and it rendered many court facilities in the New Orleans and surrounding parishes unusable or inaccessible for more than a year. There were substantial problems with holding suspects, maintaining evidence, or conducting even routine court business. Hence, the Authors calls for the stake holders of the judicial system and insist them for the requirement of effective leadership, prioritising the matters for hearing during the emergency, uninterrupted advanced communication systems and most essentially Continuity of such Operation Plan (COOP) adopted during such emergency situation by taking in to consider "*the probability of such an event happening sometime in the next thirty or fifty years is often very high, and have no way to predict when such an event will strike next*."

Rethinking legal services in the face of globalization and technology innovation: the case of the radiant law: Author Dr. Mary C. Lacity narrates in detail about the successful technological adaption and implementation of innovative ideas in practise made by the radian law firm at UK to face the challenges of Globalisation. She states "*Radiant Law's story testifies that even the privileged professions, like law, may well need a rethink, and must continually adjust if they are to survive in an increasingly technologically enabled and globalised economy*."

Video Conferencing in Indian Courts: A pathways to the justice platform: Authors did an academic study on virtual court system in India in view of the outbreak of pandemic and immediate nationwide lock down declared. Thus it is an effective immediate study brought out on various aspects for an effective virtual court system. Thus, it deals with current status of video conferencing in India, effective measures to be taken to make the virtual system to be more effective, procedural aspects, transparency of the judicial system, protection of rights such right to justice, privacy of the parties etc., measures to be taken care for fair and just administration of justice, practical suggestions and rules to be framed for virtual courts in India. Authors did a tremendous job on the subject within a short time of switching over the physical hearing to virtual hearing in India.

The Parliamentary Committee in its one hundred-third report dated 11th September 2020 on functioning of virtual courts/ court proceedings through video conferencing (VC) (interim report) opined that "*introduction of Virtual Courts would result in an improvement over traditional Courts as they are more affordable, citizen friendly and offers greater access to justice. They yield substantial savings in costs for both individual litigants and Courts. Traditional Courts, by and large, are accessible to very few people and even then only at disproportionate expense and effort, Virtual Courts can help overcome these injustices".*

The functioning of the court via online was limited to the said urgent matters and interim hearings; and circulars were issued stating that rest of the matters will be adjourned and no adverse order will be passed on failure of any party or their respective counsel to attend the court proceedings. Obviously, the aim of immediate adoption of such online mode was to avoid the stoppage of functioning of the court and also to

prevent the crowding at court rooms to avoid the spreading of diseases. Due to the prolongation of ongoing pandemic everyone got trained up for online hearing and felt that online mode of hearing is apt, convenient and comfortable for certain category of cases like in those matters which only require the reporting / entering appearance before the court on receipt of summons and in such other matters which are fixed for completion of pleadings and for interim hearing.

The practise of serving the other side via e mail / WhatsApp and filing of pleadings in pending matters via e mail to the authorised person / court master were also allowed that time. The virtual mode of hearing gradually felt as a sigh of relief for majority of such lawyers as it saved their daily travel time of 3 to 4 hours. Moreover, a lawyer could attend many more matters in different district courts rather than the general attending of matters listed before two districts at Delhi on a particular day as said above. It is also to be noted herein that the lawyers sitting in Delhi attended the matters before other courts situated in other State of the Union and it happened vis versa also. Thus, the virtual hearing and technology literally showed the judiciary especially lawyers during the pandemic time that the time and distance was not a matter at all for their functioning.

In addition to the above, it gave them more working hours and gave them quality time for work comparing the functioning of the court on physical hearing days. It may be noted that during the earlier physical hearing day, a reasonably busy lawyer cannot think of working on fresh matters at least before 6pm and by that time he might be obviously tired also due to the travel already did in hectic traffic time. But on a virtual hearing day, certainly he will be free at 4pm and at the same time while attending and waiting for his matter to be called for virtual hearing, he can simultaneously work on his other pending / fresh matters.

Lawyer community, however, as a whole were not happy and satisfied with the exclusive functioning of the court via online alone. There are several reasons for their said dissatisfactions. First of all, courts were not fully functional and it dealt only with miscellaneous matters and urgent matters. Hence the matters at the stage of recording the evidence were kept on adjourned during the ongoing pandemic period as it was not at all practical to resume the physical functioning of the court due to the overcrowding.

To avoid delay in recording the evidence and prolongation of matter due to the ongoing pandemic, a few judges permitted the recording of evidence before the court appointed commissioner and ordered to carry out the same at the expense of the requesting party. In the said circumstances, there were serious discussions among the stake holders of the judiciary to opt for a hybrid system of functioning of the court i.e. both physical and virtual functioning of the court at a time. The Delhi High Court made the necessary infra structure arrangement for the said hybrid functioning in its court rooms and successfully implemented the hybrid system of hearing though it was only for limited matters which were got listed for its daily hearing. Thus, the litigants and lawyers were given choice of either online or physical mode for attending the matter. The option was given to the district courts also to go for such hybrid system. But due to the lack of such infrastructure facility, District Courts were not able to effectively implement the hybrid system of hearing. Even then with limited facility for such hybrid hearing, a few of the courts at District level followed the hybrid system to handle some of the matters like the matters which were listed for reporting the compliance of service and pleadings. The advantage of such matters was that the other party/counsel who only needs to mark his appearance and to get the date as per his convenience, need not undertake a travel to the court for physical appearance and for that reason, except the judge, there was nothing required for the opposite party / counsel to hear him on such matters.

The number of filing the fresh cases were substantially got reduced mainly due to the extending of period of limitation by the Apex Court. It is true that the prevailing pandemic and its consequent restrictions also resulted in reduction of filing of fresh cases. The category of filing of the fresh cases shows that majority of them were got filed as the party were in the requirement of getting urgent reliefs. Modernisation and digitalisation of judicial system in the country had only the speed of snail[6] and all the said chaos could have easily avoided if the judicial system systematically implemented its digitalisation process during pre-pandemic period like any other wing / sector of the govt. A defect free system for e filing needs to develop for the district court like those developed for the Apex Court and various High Courts in the country. The Apex Court

[6] E-committee Supreme Court, "Digital Courts Vision & Roadmap Phase III of the eCourts Project About the eCommittee".

issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and guidelines for both e filing and virtual hearing and the same were simple and easy to understand[7].

3. Research Purpose & Objectives

The study carried out by keeping the following objectives in mind

(a) Adoption of modern technology as a means to face future challenges like ongoing pandemic.
(b) Modernisation of judicial functioning with the aid of modern technology to improve its efficiency and functioning.
(c) Adoption of technology as a means to reduce the pending litigation
(d) To enable the judiciary to be more eco-friendly in its functioning.
(e) Quality utilisation and management of working hours of the Courts
(f) To save the time of stake holders of judiciary
(g) To save the cost of functioning of the judiciary
(h) To reduce the huge pendency of matters pending for adjudication before the Court
(i) To impart modern technical education to the law student to equip them with the modern functioning of the judiciary. The best session for teaching such technical part is the end semester of the LL.B course as the students are required to carry out regular court visits and that of the chamber of a practising lawyer as part of their curriculum to observe and learn the practical side of the legal profession.
(j) To categorise the pending cases for the effective hearing before the Court.

4. Research Methods

Quantitative and qualitative methods are to be used to study the area of research and additionally to this, comparative method also needs to be adopted. Thus, to examine the scope of technology assisted administration of justice in post Covid era, a qualitative review of immediate adoption of technology practised by the judiciary in other country

[7] SOP issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

also needs to look into. The scope of this thesis incorporates the qualitative research approach with the nature of the doctrinal and comparative approach. For this purpose, a review relates to the modernization of judiciary in India is also to be done. The research commences with the use of doctrinal methodology which means that the research will be majorly based on the analysis of the notifications issued for adoption of technology, progress with the practice followed for the functioning during Covid 19 at the Court and conclude with questionnaire to the stake holders of the judicial system at Dwarka District Court.

The major source of the research will be from articles, journals, webinars, notifications and practice directions given by the Hon'ble Apex Court, High Court of Delhi and District Court, Dwarka during Covid 19. The different tools i.e. instruments are to be employed as means for collecting data which are required to be used for collecting the required information for the present study. Hence, one or more tools in combination are required to be used for the said purpose. Legal Research process is to be performed between two common methods i.e., doctrinal and empirical methods. The approach for the present legal research is also to be based on doctrinal method. The domain of doctrinal research mostly contains following technique/tools in data collection as

(1) Library and legal research tools/web/app like scconline, manupatra, legal eagle etc.

Sources of data available within library and use of e-library are required to be used as tools for the present study.

(2) Interaction and participation

The required data can also be collected by interaction and participations. The modern means of technology i.e., video conferencing, Television, means of mass media and other means of communications are the tools for such data collection. The other such tools / technique are Lectures, Seminars, Conferences, and Proceedings of Academic, Administrative, Judicial and Legislative, Webinars.

(3) Observation/interview/questionnaire

The researcher is also a member and practising advocate at Dwarka Court and hence the direct information he receive from his observation /interview/questionnaire with the stake holders of the Dwarka District Court are the most important tools which can be relied on for collecting the required data for the present study.

(4) Case Study.

The manner in which cases are dealt with during the pandemic time is obviously the main source of data collection. Hence the case study as a tool of legal research is indispensable for the present study. Thus, aforesaid tools and techniques are available as methods for the data collection for the researcher.

Research problem

Declaration of lock down and restriction of movements except for essential commodities and services are widely adopted as an emergent measure to curtail the super spread of Pandemic. World Health Organization (WHO) officially announced that the threat of Covid 19 pandemic is going to last for a few more years[8]. Many countries already faced several variant virus, waves and lock downs and even then, none could recover fully and its threat continues indefinitely and no medicines are invented to cure the disease.

It is true that the Court mechanism in India never thought of such a situation and a real problem arouses regarding functioning of the court mechanism as it was fully based on manual physical functioning in court rooms. However, the usual conventional physical function of the court rooms was not at all possible and the system had no other option except to go for online and virtual mode to conduct its daily court proceedings.

The Court, as an immediate response to the real time threat of Covid 19, were limited its functions to urgent reliefs and all other matter were ordered to be kept in en bloc[9]. Hence all other matters such as recording of evidence and final arguments were categorised as non-urgent matters and got adjourned indefinitely and the court were entertaining only urgent interim applications like application seeking stay, application seeking injunctions and application seeking bail etc[10].

[8] World Health Organization, "COVID-19 Emergency Committee highlights need for response efforts over long term" *Geneva: WHO* 2020–1 (2020).
[9] Office Order dated 23_03_2020 issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi
[10] Office Order dated 08_04_2021 issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

There is a clear manifest knowledge gap exist now about how to conduct all other said matters which were categorised as non-urgent matters now. Over and above there is a clear-cut knowledge gap regarding how to utilize the beneficial side of online and virtual mode adopted today for the effective speedy function of judicial system for its future days.

Hence, in view of the above, this study on "The technology assisted administration of justice in post Covid era: A case study of the Dwarka District Court in Delhi"in turn will also determine the scope and advantage of technology used and method of functioning followed during Covid 19. Then the study further analyses how these functioning adopted now as an urgent measure in response to Covid can be improved for future days so that it shall be a valuable asset for the effective time bound functioning of the judicial system.

Dwarka District Court has territorial jurisdiction over several villages other than the settlement in city area of the South West District of Delhi[11]. The major chunk of the said villagers are farmers whose education and life standards are almost similar to that of villagers of other part of India. The education and life standards of people in the city area of the Court is similar to that of the people in any other cities in India. Hence the selection of Dwarka District Court was an ideal sample size for the present case study and hence the beneficial outcome of the present study can be implemented and made applicable to the rest of the District Courts in India.

Research question

The functioning of the judiciary and dispensation of justice were not possible if there was no technology and adoption of such technology on time by the judiciary during Covid 19 pandemic. In fact, the unprecedented situation and role played by the technology paved the way for modernising the smooth functioning of judiciary now. So, the research question for the present study is "The technology assisted administration of justice in post Covid era: A case study of the Dwarka District Court in Delhi" and the research is done with a definite hope that it shall be highly beneficial

[11] Jurisdiction_Dwarka District Court.

for the judiciary in future days to improve its efficiency in day-to-day functioning and to face any kind of challenge.

Tentative Chapterisation

The judicial system requires to undergo a sea change both in terms of its daily functioning and in terms of technological adoption. Hence the following are the tentative chapterisation of the present research.

- Chapter I – Introduction
- Chapter II - The Scenario Pre Covid – 19
- Chapter III - Emergent Response to Covid – 19
- Chapter IV - Evolution of the responses and technological adaptation
- Chapter V - Rate of Disposal
- Chapter VI - Reaction from stakeholders
- Chapter VII - Conclusion and way forward

5. Scope, Limitations, Significance & Implications.

The Hon'ble High Court suspended the work of district courts in Delhi again for a period of two weeks i.e. till 24th April 2021 and thereafter it extended to 15th May 2021 and ordered to keep the already listed daily matters for the said period again in en bloc. The Hon'ble Apex Court again extended the period of limitation via its order dated April 2021[12]. There was no change in the seriousness of the situation and taking into consider the prevailing situation that time the Delhi High Court preponed its summer vacation of the District Court at Delhi to 17th May 2021 to 17th June 2021. Thus, unlike in first wave, there was no daily online hearing of the courts during the period of second wave and only extremely urgent matters were got filed and ordered to hear via online. Hence in emergency situation like ongoing Pandemic, flood, earthquake, tsunami, cyclone etc, State may compel to declare lock down / evacuation and it literally stall the functioning of all industrial activities and outside activities of individuals. But even at the time of declaring such extreme emergency, the functioning

[12] Order dated 27th April 2021in Miscellaneous Application No. 665 / 2021 in SMW(c) No. 3/2020.

of pillars of democracy especially that of judiciary cannot be shut down. In fact, several judges, litigants, staffs and advocates succumbed to death on account of Covid 19. Hence, when such challenge and calamities come, there is a real threat to health and breath of individuals who cannot be permitted to go out. The ongoing pandemic demands everyone to follow its protocol including the new normal of isolation, quarantine etc. and the same are essential and inevitable to save the life and limb of individuals. The scope of the research mainly focuses on beneficial usage of modern technology to ameliorate the impact of covid 19 and its continuation in a better fashion for the post covid period as well. The study shows that the time and distance were not a matter for its functioning during the said period and there lies its scope.

The so-called modern life of all civilised society and its sophisticated accommodation on mother earth is evidently at the cost of inexplicable use of natural resources and consequent destruction of nature. Hence, in the days to come, outbreak of pandemic like Covid 19 is inevitable. This is the right time to be in peace with nature and to take all remedial measures to minimise the harm causing to the mother earth for the comfortable settling of men on earth. The everyday functioning of Judiciary was also not an exception and it also caused consumption of innumerable natural resources and hence it cannot continue the manner in which it functioned during pre-covid times. The study shows that the Covid 19 gave a big-time opportunity for all the stake holders of the judicial system to train up themselves and to be equipped with modern technologies for running the show.

Expected research outcome

Due to the prolongation of ongoing pandemic stake holders of judiciary got trained up for online hearing and majority of them felt that online mode of hearing is apt, convenient and comfortable for certain category of cases like in those matters which only require the reporting / entering appearance before the court on receipt of summons and in such other matters which are fixed for completion of pleadings and for interim hearing. In fact the Hon'ble Apex Court opined that "*the system of Video Conferencing has been extremely successful in providing access to justice*."[13]

[13] Order_26-Oct-2020 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Cvil) No. 5 of 2020.

The practise of serving the other side via e mail / WhatsApp and filing of pleadings in pending matters via e mail to the authorised person / court master are adopted in daily function of the court now[14].Moreover, a lawyer could attend many more matters in different district courts rather than the general attending of matters listed before two districts at Delhi on a particular day as said above. It is also to be noted herein that the lawyers sitting in Delhi attended the matters before other courts situated in other State of the Union and it happened vis versa also. Thus, the virtual hearing and technology literally showed the judiciary especially lawyers during the pandemic time that the time and distance was not a matter at all for their functioning. In addition to the above, it gave them more working hours and gave them quality time for work comparing the functioning of the court on physical hearing days. Now there is a requirement of adoption of advantages of online and virtual functioning of the court and thereafter to set up a uniform style of functioning of the District Courts across the country. Thus, regarding the hearing to be adopted for future is concerned, hybrid system of functioning of the court at the district level is the need of the hour. To implement the same effectively, categorisation of cases and allotment of time schedule for each mode of hearing for the list of cases listed for hearing before the court for a day is the most important factor. It means a unification of procedure for such hybrid functioning of the court is highly essential and needs to be implemented.

[14] Circular dated 16.04.2021 issued by the High Court of Delhi.

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THE TECHNOLOGY ASSISTED ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN POST COVID ERA: A CASE STUDY OF DWARKA DISTRICT COURT IN DELHI

Alex Joseph

ABSTRACT

The functioning of the judiciary was not possible if there was no technology and adoption of such technology on time by the judiciary during the ongoing Covid 19 pandemic[1]. The Hon'ble Apex Court recently opined that *"the system of Video Conferencing has been extremely successful in providing access to justice."* Over and above, the Parliamentary Committee in its one hundred-third report dated 11th September 2020 strongly recommended for the continuation of the function of virtual courts and its extension to other judicial / qausi judicial bodies. Hence the study is to be done by keeping the following objectives.

(a) Adoption of modern technology to face future challenges like ongoing pandemic.
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[1] *Order_06-April-2020 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Cvil) No. 5 of 2020.*

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Department: Law

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Comprehensive Review Report

1. Name of the Scholar : ALEX JOSEPH
2. Department : LAW
3. Date of Registration : 28/12/2020
4. Enrollment No : 2K21-PFL-004
5. Name of the Supervisor : DR. VERSHA VAHINI
6. Name of the Co-Supervisor : NA
7. Research Area : MODERNISATION OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM
8. Comments: **The area and topic of the research is approved. But sugg stions in the title were suggested. The title suggested is *"The Technology Assisted Administration of Justice in Post-Covid Era: A Case study of Dwarka District Court in Delhi"***

Chairperson DRC

DRC Member(s)

Name, Designation & Signature

Note: Send a copy of duly filled report to:

a) DRC Members
b) Ph.D Scholar
c) Ph. D Office
d) Dean Research